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THE PLANT DISEASE REPORTER

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THE OFFICE OF MYCOLOGY AND DISEASE SURVEY

Volume XI Number 11

October 1, 1927

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE PLANT DISEASE REPORTER

Issued by

THE PLANT DISEASE SURVEY

OFFICE OF MYCOLOGY AND DISEASE SURVEY

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COMPLETE DATA SHOULD ACCOMPANY SPECIMENS

Specimens are practically useless for herbarium purposes unless they have adequate data. Each collection should be labeled with -

(1) Name of host.
(2) Name of disease.
(3) Name of causal organism if known.
(4) Place of collection.
(5) Collector's name.
(6) Date of collection.
(7) Determined by -.

R. J. H.

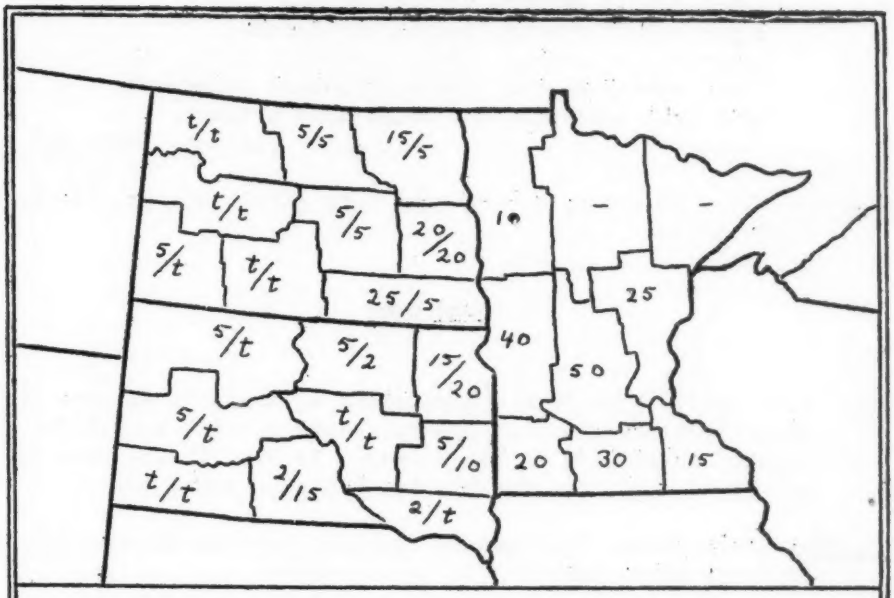
ENCLOSE DATA WITH SPECIMENS

When collaborators and others send in plant material why not send complete data and information in the package along with the specimens? It sometimes happens that a specimen comes in ahead of the letter and deteriorates while waiting for the information concerning it to arrive. It also sometimes happens that specimens addressed to the Bureau of Plant Industry go to one office and the information concerning them to another, thus causing delay and inconvenience. The best way is to have the data in the same package with the specimens so that they can be given immediate attention on arrival. R. J. H.

STINKING SMUT OF WHEAT

Illinois: The elevator reports on marketing of wheat which we now have indicate that this year practically one bushel in every four offered for sale in Illinois has been infected with stinking smut. One bushel in every five is so badly infected as to receive an average dockage in this state of 8 1/2 cents per bushel. (Tehon, Aug. 29)

LOSSES FROM STEM RUST IN THE SPRING WHEAT AREA



In Minnesota, figure = loss to spring wheat.
In North and South Dakota, upper figure = bread wheat, lower figure = durum wheat.

Weighted average loss:
Minnesota, 30.35.
North Dakota, bread 7.85, durum 5.50, total 6.67.
South Dakota, bread 4.67, durum 6.94, total 5.80.

Map showing estimated percentage of loss due to stem rust of wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas in 1927, by sections. (After map prepared in the Section of Plant Pathology, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.)

REPORTS OF CORN SMUT

Maine: Usually rare and not injurious, as shown by the fact that four complaints received this summer equals the previous high record. (Folsom, Sept. 15)

Minnesota: Unusually light infection. (Sect. Pl. Path.)

Iowa: Counts in 30 different locations scattered over the northern half of the state have given the following infection data:
14 per cent = average total infection.
3 per cent = average ear infection.
1 per cent = average tassel infection.
6 per cent = average stalk infection above ear.
3 per cent = average stalk infection below ear.
Leaf axil infection was found only 6 times.
(Archer, Sept. 30)

Colorado: Very abundant, but causing very little damage. (E. L. LeClerg, Sept. 15)

CORN RUST

Iowa: Corn rust occurs over entire state to a slight extent. Probably the slight infection is due to severe drought conditions which existed until late in the season. In many fields rust sori are found only on a few plants. (Archer, Sept. 30)

Colorado: Very common this season, but not causing damage. (E. L. LeClerg, Sept. 15)

A TEST OF ALFALFA VARIETIES

"An experimental plot at Cedar Falls, Iowa, sponsored by the commercial club of that town has demonstrated the success of alfalfa on sandy and gravel soils. The results of experiments extending over a period of 20 years are being used to reclaim several thousand acres of abandoned land in the vicinity. Four-year old experimental plots demonstrate that Cossack and Grimm varieties withstand the winter conditions while Kansas Common and Dakota No. 12 are not hardy." (Archer, Sept. 30)

DOWNY MILDEW OF ALFALFA

"In Garfield and Piute Counties, Utah, this disease has been prevalent in second crop alfalfa, causing losses which would be considered severe even in the first crop in other counties and at lower elevations. The reduction in yield in the fields examined in these two counties averages about 5 per cent; besides this, the quality of the hay is much damaged. In other counties surveyed this disease is very mild in second and third crops." (Linford, Sept. 7)

MORE APPLE SCAB REPORTS

Maine: Injury is unusually severe, causing defoliation and fruit dropping in susceptible varieties and being unusually evident on Baldwin leaves and on fruits of Golden Delicious, Tolman Sweet, and crabs. (Folsom, Sept. 15)

New York (Reports from New York State Col. Agric. Weekly News Letter, Aug. 22)

Orange Co.: New secondary scab lesions are plentiful on fruit in orchards where scab is present. (W. E. Blauvelt)

Ontario Co.: The quality of the apples in the county as a whole is very poor, with scab causing second damage. (C. K. Bullock)

Clinton Co.: The relatively dry weather for the last three weeks appears to have been beneficial to apples by retarding the development of apple scab. (A. B. Burrell)

Orleans Co.: Secondary apple scab infections are not numerous and the fruit is looking better than it did three weeks ago. (R. G. Palmer)

Minnesota: After three years of almost complete absence, apple scab returned with a vengeance. It was late in starting, or entirely absent in some orchards but in others over-ran the trees, causing partial defoliation and liberal spotting of the fruit. The diffuse type of scab was common on the Florence crab. Spraying was only partly effective. (Sect. Pl. Path., Sept. 15)

CEDAR RUST OF APPLE

South Carolina: Causing serious damage on commercial orchards in western part of state. Particularly severe on Winter Banana variety. (Moore, Aug. 15)

Minnesota: Cedar rust has been more damaging this year than at any time in the last four years. Many Wealthy trees near cedars have been practically defoliated. Fruit infection is common. Only the fact that the presence of cedars is purely local has prevented heavy losses from this disease. (Sect. Pl. Path., Sept. 15)

Iowa: Less destructive this season on cultivated apple but on wild crab, Malus ioensis, the infection is severe. (Archer, Aug. 24)

BLISTER CANKER FOUND ON PEAR AND MOUNTAIN ASH IN IOWA

"Blister canker on pear was found in a nursery in the northern portion of the state. Several lower branches on a single tree were being attacked and killed. The infected tree was one of two seedling varieties introduced from China about 20 years ago. Blister canker on pear has been previously reported to the Survey only from Delaware.

"Blister canker was found on mountain ash in two localities in the state. At Osage, in the northern part, the disease occurs on old trees planted in an avenue. A number of the trees have been killed and many have severe infection. Blister canker on this host has been reported to the Survey previously only from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania." (Archer, Sept. 30)

PEACH ROSETTE FOUND IN KENTUCKY

"On my trip in the western part of the state last week I was shown 6 trees in one peach orchard near Paducah which were affected with rosette, and have been told that another orchard near Paducah has two trees affected." (Valleau, Sept. 7)

The identification of this disease was verified by Doctors Waite and Roberts of the Office of Fruit Disease Investigations and the specimens placed on file in the Mycological Collections.

POWDERY MILDEW OF GRAPE IN UTAH

"In Davis and Boxelder Counties this disease is proving a serious factor in home gardens and small vineyards where no control measures are practiced, but it is very mild this year in comparison with some years past. It has not been of any importance this year in Washington County where in some years past it has been very destructive. The use of sulfur dust is now almost universal in this county." (Linford, Sept. 19)

ANTHRACNOSE OF STRAWBERRY (COLLETOTRICHUM SP.) REPORTED AGAIN FROM FLORIDA

"This disease (Pl. Dis. Reptr. Suppl. 52: 60. July 1927) was first noted in the fall of 1926 in Florida occurring on the runners of strawberry plants set during or after July. It appears only on the runners often killing the young plants before they can set root. It is more severe in low, wet land than in higher and drier land.

"The disease is not widespread and so far this year has been found only in this one patch where it materially interferred with the production of plants." (A. N. Brooks, Sept. 22)

RASPBERRY MOSAIC AND POWDERY MILDEW IN MINNESOTA

"Powdery mildew was present in all Latham plantings throughout the state. Stunting of canes was particularly noticeable in poorly air-drained locations or in plantings in which the rows had been permitted to widen out for the production of plants. This disease is of major importance in propagative beds but not in fruit plantings in which the plants are kept properly thinned out and in very narrow rows or in hills.

"As a result of the intensive roguing program being conducted by the Nursery Inspection Department, mosaic has been reduced to a trace in most of the propagative plantings in Minnesota. No effort has been made to clean up fruit plantings. Many such plantings contain up to 100 per cent mosaic-diseased plants. Heavily manured mosaic plantings of this type remain productive." (Sect. Pl. Path., Sept. 15)

AN UNDETERMINED LEAF SPOT OF PECAN

By O. C. Boyd

On August 1, pecan leaves showing a characteristic spotting were sent to the Survey Office. The same disease was observed in August, 1926. The spot in its early stage is pale yellowish in color, and may or may not be covered with a white coating of conidia. The spots sporulate apparently only when young, very rarely are fresh spores found on the older spots. Sections of leaves through the spots indicate that the fungus, breaking through the epidermis in the form of an acervulus or aggregate of conidiophores with long, curved, many-septate, hyaline conidia, might be a species of Cylindrosporium or Cercosporella.

The first specimens this year were collected in the middle of July. Last year it was found on Delmas, Schley, Alley, Frotscher, and Stuart varieties. This year in addition Moneymaker and Van Deman have been found affected. The Delmas seems to be most susceptible, with Frotscher, Moneymaker, and Stuart following with similar degrees of infection. Schley, Alley, and Van Deman show less spotting.

In 1926, the disease was severe, causing premature defoliation in a scab test at Albany, Georgia. The copper-lime dust in that test produced about 80 per cent control; sulfur dust, 50 per cent control. This year the disease is more prevalent than in 1926, and in Delmas in three different dusting experiments the control is about the same as in last year. Trees that have been sprayed and dusted vigorously for scab show considerable of this leaf spot. It apparently is difficult to control.

The amount of damage to the trees is apparently negligible, except in some Delmas trees and in one Frotscher orchard. Premature defoliation can be expected where the disease is severe.

1926 was the first year the disease was noticed in this state. It apparently has not been reported heretofore from any state.

TWO UNREPORTED LEAF SPOTS OF PECAN

J. B. Demaree and J. R. Cole

The following is a brief report of two undescribed fungous leaf spots of pecan that appear to be causing considerable damage this season in the extensively planted pecan area of south Georgia and other areas.

"Leaf Blotch"

The disease first appears as small brown spots on the upper surface of the leaf surrounded by light yellow circular areas. As it progresses the yellow coloring gradually changes to a reddish to dark brown. With the appearance of the earlier symptoms on the upper side of the leaf conidiophores and conidia of a fungus begin to form olive-green, velvety spots on the under side. Single spots enlarge to become from 1/4 to 3/4 of an inch in diameter. Black, pycnidium-like bodies or spermagonia are formed in great numbers on the under surface of the leaf at the base of the conidiophores. Later the conidiophores and conidia disappear but the pycnidium-like bodies remain and give the leaf a blotched appearance. The numerous spots on each leaflet coalesce and finally kill the entire leaf.

The fungus usually makes its appearance in July and defoliation begins about one month later. Partial to complete defoliation occurs in some nurseries. Most varieties of pecans seem to be susceptible. The disease has been observed on pecans in north Florida, south Georgia and south Alabama, also on hickory in south Georgia. Both orchard and nursery trees are attacked but the greatest damage occurs in nurseries, where defoliation is often complete by the middle of October.

While the identity of the fungus has not been determined definitely, it appears to be a member of the form genus Cercospora, and we believe it to be associated with Mycosphaerella convexula Schweinitz.

A species of Botrytis often appears associated with this fungus giving the spot a mildewy appearance. The Botrytis is possibly parasitic on the fungus, but this has not been established.

"Downy Spot"

The writers have observed this disease within a restricted area of south Georgia this year only. O. C. Boyd sent specimens of this disease to the Plant Disease Survey in August, 1927, and considered it as caused by an undescribed fungus. The disease first appears as indefinite, pale spots on the underside of the leaflets. The white appearance is due to the production of curved, hyaline conidia, issuing from minute acervuli. Dew or light rains seem to spread the conidia, thus forming a thin, white layer over the spot, or to one side of it. The conidia soon disappear leaving at first an indefinite, pale yellow spot, which later turns light brown to black, visible on both sides of the leaf. The spot may be very minute composed of a single acervulus or it may be as large as 1/4 inch in diameter and bear clusters of acervuli.

Some varieties seem to be more susceptible to this disease than others, notably, Delmas, Moneymaker, and Frotscher, while others have not yet been attacked.

The economic importance of the downy spot on pecan is not known, but if it continues to spread as it has this year it may become a menace to the pecan industry. The disease is found in both nurseries and orchards and causes some defoliation when infections are numerous. While no attempt has been made at control we find it much less prevalent in a block of pecan trees of the Delmas variety near Albany, Georgia, that was dusted six times this season with monohydrated copper sulphate and lime dust, analyzing about 7 per cent copper.

The organism causing this disease is being considered as identical with Cylindrosporium caryigenum Ell. & Ev. It was described as occurring on Carya amara (Hicoria minima), collected by Dr. J. Dearness at London, Canada, in 1889, and the description was published the following year in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The fungus does not appear to be a typical Cylindrosporium but further studies on morphology and life history are being made and will be published at a later date.

PLUM DISEASES IN IOWA

By W. A. Archer (September 30)

Black knot (Plowrightia morbosa) has been found this year in only one locality in the northern part of the state. Some varieties developed in Minnesota and by Hansen were quite susceptible. The Hansen variety, Wahnita, was severely attacked and some of the trees were practically killed. Also Japanese varieties and crosses were susceptible. In the seedlings from Japanese crosses, those with the most Japanese blood were most susceptible.

Plum rust (Tranzschelia punctata) was found this year on a single young seedling which grew in a heavily shaded location.

Powdery mildew (Podosphaera oxyacanthae) is widespread in the state but it occurs only sparingly on lower leaves and on water shoots in shaded locations.

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POTATO LATE BLIGHT AND ROT

The following reports show that there is considerable damage occurring from this disease in parts at least of Northeastern United States. Would it not be well for collaborators and others to gather as much data as they can to show how widely distributed it is and how much loss is occurring?

Maine: In letter by Reiner Bonde of date September 9: "Our fields (on experimental farm) are about the only green ones around here (Presque Isle). I have traveled the road to and about Houlton and have found very few green fields in that distance. The County Agent and others say my spray plots are the best example of blight control in Aroostook. The checks were dead about August 25." (D. Folsom, Sept. 15.)

Massachusetts: In my garden I find 10 per cent loss due to rot. I have inquired of several who have dug some of their potatoes and each report rot due to late blight causing losses from 20 to 30 per cent. (W. H. Davis, Sept. 1).

Maryland (western): Found occurring in practically every field in Allegany, Garrett, and Howard Counties in western Maryland. Early planted potatoes were more severely infected than later ones. Jersey Red Skin is showing marked resistance.(R. A. Jehle)

RHIZOCTONIA ON POTATO IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

"More prevalent than usual. Two fields were about 50 per cent rosetted. Several fields showed as much as 33 1/3 per cent. McCormick seemed to show some resistance while Jersey Red Skin and Rurals were severely infected. In one field the White Star and Jersey Red Skin had 50 per cent Rhizoctonia and practically none could be found in the McCormick. All were planted at the same time. Early planted potatoes in general showed more than late planted." (R. A. Jehle)

POWDERY MILDEW DAMAGES BEANS

"Late-planted beans in the south part of Davis County, Utah, are being damaged by an outbreak of powdery mildew which is affecting the young pods as well as the leaves and stems.

Infected pods are deformed and dwarfed, rendering them worthless. A similar development was observed in other parts of Utah a year ago." (M. B. Linford, Sept. 19.)

FLORIDA TOBACCO DISEASES

By W. B. Tisdale

Mosaic in Gadsden County only a few fields of shade tobacco showed infection early. The disease spread down the rows from individual plants to some extent. In such cases the quality of leaf was impaired. As a whole little infection appeared before the plants were topped.

Root knot (Caconema radicola) was generally more severe in Gadsden County than ever observed previously, both in shade and bright tobacco. Some fields were a total failure. Loss estimated 10 per cent of total crop. This condition seems to have been accentuated by dry weather early in the season.

Wildfire (Bacterium tabacum). In Gadsden County wildfire was observed and reported in 4 small plant beds this year. So far as known, plants were transplanted from only one of these beds. Dry weather prevented spread in the fields, although 10 to 20 per cent of the plants died on one acre. No reduction of yield in field.

Sore-shin (Rhizoctonia sp.) on bright tobacco in Jefferson, Jackson and Liberty Counties. Specimens of this disease were sent to the laboratory. Two fields were visited which showed the disease, together with Sclerotium and root-knot. The three diseases combined had caused almost a total loss of crop in these fields but it was impossible to determine the amount of injury caused by each organism.

Sclerotium rolfsii. Specimens of this disease on bright tobacco were sent to the laboratory from Jefferson, Jackson and Liberty Counties, with the report that a comparatively small percentage of plants were affected. The roots and basal portions of stems were dead, a dry crumbly rot.

Frog-eye (Cercospora sp.) was observed in Gadsden County mostly on late shade tobacco or in fields where soil environment was unfavorable, as nematode infestation or where large quantities of vegetable matter was turned under late in the season. Some damage to quality in few fields.

Leaf-spot (Alternaria sp.). This leaf spot was common in certain fields of bright tobacco in Gadsden County this year, especially on the top leaves. In most cases it appeared to be associated with premature ripening of the leaves due to nematode infestation of the roots. Reduction in quality of leaf in certain fields. Except in cases of severe infection buyers did not discriminate against spotted leaves.

Black shank (Phytophthora nicotianae). This disease caused less total injury in Gadsden County this year than any year since 1922. This is due to the fact that 75 per cent of the crop was planted on land not previously planted to tobacco. Reduction in yield 1 to 5 per cent for county.

CELERY DISEASES

Late blight (Septoria apii). "Bad in isolated fields throughout Ohio, but not as serious as usual." (J. D. Wilson, Sept. 15). "This disease was seen on August 27 for the first time this year causing serious injury to a single planting of celery at Beaver, Utah. All plants in the patch were infected severely, and, according to the grower, had been making no progress for three weeks. No control measures had been attempted. Plants which remained in the seed-bed were also infected, suggesting that infected seed may have been the origin of this outbreak. Other celery in the same locality was free from disease."(M.B.Linford, Sept. 7).

Root-rot (cause not definitely known) in Ohio. "A number of fields are showing rather serious root rots. The symptoms vary quite widely - possibly including some Fusarium, some Phoma and some black heart." (Wilson, Sept. 15).

Black heart (undetermined) in Utah. "Black heart, resulting apparently from irregular soil moisture during periods of high temperature in midsummer, is a serious factor limiting the production of early celery on all but the wettest soils in the Ogden trucking section. (M. B. Linford, Sept. 13).

BACTERIAL WILT OF CURCUBITS IN OHIO.

"Loss up to 20 per cent in many fields of cucurbits due to bacterial wilt. Growers were often careless in beetle control until wilt began to appear." (J. D. Wilson, Sept. 15)

ONION PINK ROOT

Ohio: Showing up in several fields during dry weather - not a serious factor this year in reducing yields. (J. D. Wilson, Sept. 1).

Utah: Pink root is this year causing heavy losses to onion growers in the Woods Cross-Bountiful trucking district in Davis County. It has been observed only on the wetter soils. In some fields, two-thirds of the area is infested, and large percentages of the bulbs are dwarfed to the extent of not attaining marketable size or maturity. This

appears to be the first report of this disease from Utah. (M. B. Linford, Sept. 19).

COTTON DISEASES IN ARKANSAS

"Wilt (Fusarium vasinfectum). Very common in parts of Eastern Arkansas, especially on susceptible varieties such as Delfos." (V. H. Young, Sept. 15).

"Anthracnose (Glomerella gossyppii). More boll injury than usual. Especially severe on some strains of Trice. In part at least following angular leaf spot. Wet weather during August has favored anthracnose. (V. H. Young, Sept. 15).

DISEASES OF CHINA ASTER

Fusarium wilt and yellows in Utah. "Aster wilt is now reported for the first time from Utah. In two counties, Iron and Beaver, it has been found the cause of heavy losses in home gardens. At Cedar City on August 24 it was found in seven of the eight aster gardens examined. In the worst of these, half of the plants were dead at a time when the healthy plants were just beginning to blossom. A number of gardners said they had given up trying to grow asters, and described aster wilt as their reason." (Sept. 7).

"Wilt is driving commercial aster growers out of business and seriously damaging home garden plantings in parts of Salt Lake and Davis Counties." (Sept. 19).

"Yellows was observed, presumably for the first time in this state, at Murray, Utah, September 9, and has since been seen in three other localities in Salt Lake and Davis counties. Three per cent is the heaviest infection yet noted."(M. B. Linford, Sept. 19).

Rust (Coleosporium solidaginis) in South Carolina. "One complaint received. The plants were severely affected and some were dying. This is supposed to be fairly common but it is the first time I have had it brought to my attention on this host in this state in several years." (Ludwig, Sept. 15).

LEAF BLIGHT OF BUTTERNUT (GNOMONIA LEPTOSTYLA) IN MASSACHUSETTS

"Especially severe on butternuts. At this time, many of the infected trees show one-third of the leaves green; one-third mostly blackened; and one-third dropped." (W. H. Davis, Sept. 9).

NEEDLE RUST OF SPRUCE IN MINNESOTA

"A needle rust of spruce has been present in epidemic form in the northern part of Minnesota. The Colorado blue spruce and the native black spruce are infected most heavily, while the white and Norway spruce are quite resistant." (Sect. Pl. Path. Sept. 15).

SOME RECENT SPECIMENS

The following is a list of some of the specimens that have been received at the Survey Office during the past few days:

Amerosporium oeconomicum Ell. and Tr. on cowpea from Montross, Va. Coll. and Det. by F. P. McWhorter Sept. 12. "Apparently the commonest disease of black-eye peas in the Montross section."

Caconema radicicola (Greef) Cobb. on roots of cape jasmine from Wauchula, Fla. Coll. by A. A. Tano, Aug. 31. det. by G. Steiner. First report to Plant Disease Survey from this state.

Cercospora atricincta Heald and Wolf. on zinnia from Shelton, S. C. Sent by C. A. Ludwig Sept. 15. Det. by W. W. Diehl.

Cercospora depazeoides (Desm.) Sacc. on Sambucus canadensis from Clemson College, S. C., Sept. 15. Coll. by C. A. Ludwig. Det. by W. W. Diehl.

Claviceps purpurea (Fr.) Tul. on Setaria viridis from southwestern New Mexico. Coll. and det. by R. F. Crawford. Sept. 14.

Cytospora nivea on Populus alba by R. J. Haskell from Amherst, Mass., Aug. 10. Det. by G. G. Hedgcock.

Erysiphe cichoracearum DC. on zinnia from southwestern New Mexico by R. F. Crawford, Sept. 7.

Gnomonia leptostyla (Fr.) Ces. and De Not. on Juglans nigra from Vermillion, Ohio, Aug. 18, by R. J. Haskell.

Gymnosporangium juniperi - virginianae Schw. on fruit of McIntosh apple from New York. Sent in by H. E. Thomas, Aug. 20.

Gymnosporangium juniperi - virginianae Schw. on stems of Pyrus angustifolia (wild crab) from Tenn. by J. A. McClintock, Sept. 23. Det. by M. B. Waite. Lesions were at ground level and had completely encircled collar causing breaking off of seedlings at this point.

Microsphaera alni (Wallr.) Wint. on Gleditsia triacanthos from southwestern New Mexico. Sent in by R. F. Crawford, Sept. 6.

Monochaetia rosenwakdia Khazanoff producing a tumor on large apricot branch. Collected in California, Dec. 1916 by A. Khazanoff and determined by him. Sent in by W. T. Horne Sept. 26. (See Journ. Agr. Res. 26: 45-60. Oct., 1923)

Nectria cinnabarina Fr. on maple from Camden, Maine. Sent in by Donald Folsom Sept. 23. First specimen from Maine to Plant Disease Survey.

Plasmopara sp. on Cercis canadensis (redbud) from Chattanooga, Tenn. Coll. by Mrs. R. H. Williams, Aug. 20. Det. and transmitted by C. D. Sherbakoff, Aug. 23. Apparently a new downy mildew for this country.

Phymatotrichum omnivorum (Shear) Dug. on cowpea from Greenville, Texas. Sent in from the U. S. Cotton Breeding Field Station Aug. 31. Det. by W. W. Gilbert.

W A N T E D

SAMPLES OF BUNT OF WHEAT

Miss M. A. Griffiths of the Office of Cereal Crops and Diseases tells us that she needs samples of bunt for inoculation purposes this fall. Either head samples, or grain or screenings containing plenty of smut balls, of both Tilletia tritici and T. laevis, can be used. A sample of 10 heads is about what is needed but even single heads can be utilized. In order to be of use they should reach her within the next few days.